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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

05 30 94

KAROL JUSKIEWICZ, on behalf of himself) Case No.
 and all others similarly situated,)

Plaintiff,

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

vs.

INTEL CORPORATION, a Delaware
 Corporation,

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Defendant.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Karol Juskiewicz, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, brings this action for treble damages, injunctive relief, disgorgement, restitution, and costs of suit against Intel Corporation, and alleges:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This action arises under Sections 4 and 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 15 and 26, to obtain injunctive relief and to recover damages and the costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, for the injuries sustained by plaintiff and the members of the class

1 which it represents resulting from violations by Intel and its co-conspirators, as hereinafter
2 alleged, of § 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2.

3 2. Jurisdiction is conferred upon this Court by 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332 (as
4 amended) and 1337. The Court also has supplemental jurisdiction of the pending state law claims
5 under 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

6 3. The defendant named in this Complaint, Intel Corporation ("Intel"), transacts
7 business, maintains an office or is found within this District, and Intel is within the jurisdiction of
8 this Court for the purpose of service of process. The interstate commerce described hereinafter is
9 carried on, in part, within this district. At all relevant times, the Intel marketed and sold x86
10 microprocessors indirectly to purchasers in this district.

11 4. Venue is laid in this District pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 22 and 28 U.S.C. § 1391.
12 Intel's unlawful schemes designed to maintain their monopoly in the x86 microprocessor market,
13 as further alleged herein, were carried out, in part, in this District. Intel and its subsidiaries are
14 registered and qualified to do business in this District and a substantial part of the events giving
15 rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred, and a substantial portion of the affected portion of the
16 interstate trade and commerce described below has been carried out in this district.

17 DEFINITIONS

18 5. A general-purpose "microprocessor" is an integrated circuit capable of executing
19 a menu of instructions and performing requested mathematical computations at very high speed.
20 Microprocessors are defined by their instruction set—a computer's machine language
21 instructions. Computer operating systems are software programs that perform those instructions
22 so the computer can perform meaningful tasks. Microprocessors evolved to provide 16-bit
23 capability (the original DOS processors); then, sometime later, 32-bit capability (allowing the
24 use of advanced graphical interfaces such as later versions of Windows), and now 64-bit
25 capability.

26 6. The "Class Period" or "relevant period" means the four year period preceding the
27 filing of this Complaint.
28

1 7. "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other
2 business or legal entity.

3 **PLAINTIFF**

4 8. Plaintiff Karol Juskiewicz ("Juskiewicz") is a California resident. During the
5 relevant period, Juskiewicz indirectly purchased an x86 microprocessor that was manufactured,
6 distributed and/or sold by Intel during the class period, and has been injured by reason of the
7 antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

8 **DEFENDANT**

9 9. Defendant Intel Corporation is a Delaware Corporation with its principal
10 executive offices in Santa Clara, California. Intel conducts business both directly and through
11 wholly-owned and dominated subsidiaries world-wide. Intel and its subsidiaries design, produce
12 and sell a wide variety of microprocessors, flash memory devices, and silicon-based products for
13 use in the computer and communications industries.

14 **DEFENDANTS AND CO-CONSPIRATORS**

15 10. Various other persons, firms and corporations, not named as defendants herein,
16 have participated as co-conspirators with Intel and have performed acts and made statements in
17 furtherance of the conspiracy and/or in furtherance of the anticompetitive, unfair or deceptive
18 conduct.

19 11. Whenever in this Complaint reference is made to any act, deed or transaction of
20 any corporation, the allegation means that the corporation engaged in the act, deed or transaction
21 by or through its officers, directors, agents, employees or representatives while they were
22 actively engaged in the management, direction, control or transaction of the corporation's
23 business or affairs.

24 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

25 12. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and as a class action under the
26 provision of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of all members of the
27 following class:
28

1 All persons (excluding governmental entities, Intel, co-conspirators, their
2 subsidiaries and affiliates) that indirectly purchased a microprocessor in the
3 United States from Intel or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof, or any co-
4 conspirator or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof, at any time during the last 4
5 years.

6 13. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a class action
7 pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the following reasons:

8 a. The Class is ascertainable and there is a well-defined community of
9 interest among members of the Class;

10 b. Based upon the nature of trade and commerce involved and the number of
11 indirect purchasers of x86 microprocessors, Plaintiff believes that the members of the Class
12 number in the thousands, and therefore are sufficiently numerous that joinder of all Class
13 members is not practicable;

14 c. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class
15 because Plaintiffs indirectly purchased an x86 microprocessor from Intel or its co-conspirators,
16 and therefore Plaintiff's claims arise from the same common course of conduct giving rise to the
17 claims of the members of the Class and the relief sought is common to the Class;

18 d. The following common questions of law or fact, among others, exist as to
19 the members of the Class:

20 i. Whether Intel formed and operated a combination or conspiracy to
21 fix, raise, maintain, or stabilize the prices of, or allocate the market for, microprocessors;

22 ii. Whether the combination or conspiracy caused microprocessor
23 prices to be higher than they would have been in the absence of Intel's conduct;

24 iii. The operative time period of Intel's combination or conspiracy;

25 iv. Whether Intel's conduct caused injury to the business or property
26 of plaintiff and the members of the Class;

27 v. The appropriate measure of the amount of damages suffered by the
28 Class;

- vi. Whether Intel's conduct violates Sections 2 of the Sherman Act;
 - vii. Whether Intel's conduct violates Section 3 of the Clayton Act;
 - viii. Whether Intel's conduct violates Sections 16720 and 17200 of the California Business and Professions Code;
 - ix. Whether Intel's conduct violates the antitrust, unfair competition, and consumer protection laws of the other states alleged below; and
 - x. The appropriate nature of class-wide equitable relief.
- e. These and other questions of law and fact common to the members of the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, including legal and factual issues relating to liability and damages;
 - f. After determination of the predominate common issues identified above, if necessary or appropriate, the Class can be divided into logical and manageable subclasses;
 - g. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class in that Plaintiff has no interests that are antagonistic to other members of the Class and has retained counsel competent and experienced in the prosecution of class actions and antitrust litigation to represent him and the Class;
 - h. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this litigation since individual joinder of all damaged Class members is impractical. The damages suffered by the individual Class members are relatively small, given the expense and burden of individual prosecution of the claims asserted in this litigation. Thus, absent the availability of class action procedures it would not be feasible for Class members to redress the wrongs done to them. Even if the Class members could afford individual litigation, the court system could not. Further, individual litigation presents the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments and would greatly magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system. Therefore, the class action device presents far fewer case management difficulties

1 and will provide the benefits of unitary adjudication, economy of scale and comprehensive
2 supervision in a single court;

3 i. Intel has acted, and/or refused to act, on grounds generally applicable to
4 the Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief with respect to the Class as a whole;
5 and

6 j. In the absence of a class action, Intel would be unjustly enriched because
7 it would be able to retain the benefits and fruits of its wrongful conduct.

8 INTERSTATE TRADE AND COMMERCE

9 14. Intel's activities, as described herein, were within the flow of, and substantially
10 affected interstate commerce.

11 15. During the period of time covered by this Complaint, Intel sold and distributed
12 microprocessors throughout the United States.

13 16. In connection with the manufacturing, distributing, selling and marketing of
14 microprocessors, Intel has used instrumentalities of interstate commerce to sell, distribute and
15 market microprocessors.

16 17. Sales of microprocessors in the United States total billions of dollars annually.

17 FACTUAL BACKGROUND

18 18. When IBM defined the original PC standards in the early 1980s, it had available
19 to it a variety of microprocessors. IBM opted for the Intel architecture, which utilized what
20 became known as the x86 instruction set. However, IBM was unwilling to be consigned to a
21 single source of supply, and demanded that Intel contract with Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.
22 ("AMD") and license it to manufacture x86 chips as a second source. AMD agreed to abandon
23 its own competing architecture and undertook to manufacture x86 chips as a second source of
24 supply.

25 19. However, Intel's true objective was to become the sole-source for the x86
26 microprocessor. To fully realize its objective, Intel engaged in an elaborate and insidious scheme
27 to mislead AMD (and the public) into erroneously believing that AMD would be a second
28

1 source, thereby keeping AMD from competing with Intel. Intel's conduct drained AMD's
2 resources, delayed AMD's ability to reverse-engineer or otherwise develop and manufacture
3 competitive products, and deterred AMD from pursuing relationships with other firms. This
4 injured competition by deterring and impeding serious competitive challenges to Intel. AMD
5 commenced arbitration proceedings against Intel because of these actions. In 1992, after five
6 years of litigation, an arbitrator awarded AMD more than \$10 million plus pre-judgment interest
7 and a permanent, non-exclusive and royalty-free license to any Intel intellectual property
8 embodied in AMD's own x86 microprocessor, including the x86 instruction set. This award was
9 confirmed by the California Supreme Court in *Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. v. Intel Corp.*, 9
10 Cal. 4th 462 (1994).

11 20. Thereafter, AMD reinvented itself and in 1999 delivered its first x86 chip without
12 Intel pin-compatibility, the Athalon microprocessor. AMD thereby beat Intel to market with a
13 new generation Windows microprocessor, which was superior technologically to the Intel
14 version.

15 21. AMD went on to be the first to bring to market its Opteron microprocessor for
16 servers (the computers used by businesses to run corporate networks, e-commerce websites and
17 other high-end, computationally-intense applications). Opteron was the industry's first x86
18 backward compatible 64-bit chip. Six months later, AMD launched the Athalon64, a backward
19 compatible 64-bit microprocessor for desktops and mobile computers. In this way, AMD has
20 seized technological leadership in the microprocessor industry, and has been recognized as such
21 with 70 technology leadership and industry awards, culminating in April 2005, when it was
22 named "Processor Company of 2005", at an Intel-sponsored industry awards show.

23 22. AMD's market share has not kept pace with its technical leadership. Intel's
24 misconduct, laid out below, is the reason.

25 THE x86 MICROPROCESSOR INDUSTRY

26 23. Intel has a dominant position in the personal computing industry because the x86
27 version of dominant Windows and Linux operating systems have produced a huge installed base
28 of Windows and Linux-compatible programs that can only run the x86 instruction set. Non-x86

1 microprocessors are not reasonably interchangeable with x86 microprocessors because none can
2 run the x86 Windows or Linux operating systems or the application software written for them.

3 24. The relevant market in which to assess Intel's position is x86 microprocessors
4 because a putative monopolist in this market would be able to raise the prices of x86
5 microprocessors above a competitive level without losing so many customers to other
6 microprocessors manufacturers as to make this increase unprofitable. While existing end-users
7 can theoretically shift to other operating-system platforms, high switching costs associated with
8 replacing hardware and software make this impractical. The number of new, first-time users who
9 could choose a different operating-system platform is too small to prevent an x86 microprocessor
10 monopolist from imposing a meaningful price increase for a non-transitory period of time.
11 Computer manufacturers would also encounter high switching costs in moving from x86
12 processors to other architectures, and no major computer maker has ever done it. In short,
13 demand is not cross-elastic between x86 microprocessors and other microprocessors at the
14 competitive level.

15 25. The relevant geographic market for x86 microprocessors in which to assess Intel's
16 position is the United States, a submarket of the worldwide geographic market. Intel and AMD
17 compete globally and nationally. Microprocessors can be easily and inexpensively shipped
18 globally and nationally, and frequently are. The potential for arbitrage prevents chipmakers from
19 pricing processors differently in different countries or different parts of the United States.

20 26. Intel dominates the worldwide x86 Microprocessor Market. Over the past several
21 years it has consistently achieved more than a 90% market share as measured by revenue, while
22 AMD's revenue share has remained at approximately 9%, with other microprocessor
23 manufacturers relegated to less than 1%. Intel has captured at least 80% of the worldwide x86
24 microprocessor unit sales in seven of the last eight years. Since 1999, AMD's worldwide volume
25 has been approximately 15%.

26 27. The majority of x86 microprocessors are sold to a handful of large (Tier One)
27 OEMs (original equipment manufacturers): Hewlett Packard ("HP"), which now owns Compaq
28 Computer; Dell, Inc.; IBM; Gateway/eMachines; and Fujitsu/Fujitsu Siemens. Toshiba, Acer,

1 NEC and Sony are also commonly viewed as Tier One OEMs in the notebook segment of the PC
2 market. The balance of x86 microprocessors are sold to smaller system builders and to
3 independent distributors. The latter, in turn, sell to small OEMs, regional computer assemblers,
4 value-added resellers and other, smaller distributors. Currently, distributors account for over half
5 of AMD's sales.

6 INTEL'S UNLAWFUL PRACTICES

7 28. Intel has unlawfully maintained its x86 microprocessor monopoly by engaging in
8 a relentless, worldwide campaign to coerce customers to refrain from dealing with AMD that has
9 resulted in consumers paying higher prices for x86 microprocessors and left them with fewer
10 buying choices for such microprocessors. Among other things:

- 11 a. Intel has forced major direct customers (OEMs) into exclusive and near-
12 exclusive deals;
- 13 b. Intel has conditioned rebates, allowances, and market development funding on
14 direct customer's agreement to severely limit or forego entirely purchases
15 from AMD;
- 16 c. Intel has established a system of discriminatory, retroactive, first-dollar
17 rebates triggered by purchases at such high levels as to have the practical and
18 intended effect of denying customers the freedom to purchase any significant
19 volume of processors from AMD;
- 20 d. Intel has threatened retaliation against direct customers introducing AMD
21 computer platforms, particularly in strategic market segments;
- 22 e. Intel has established and enforced quotas among key retailers effectively
23 requiring them to stock almost exclusively, if not exclusively, Intel-powered
24 computers, thereby artificially limiting consumer choice;
- 25 f. Intel has forced PC makers and technology partners to boycott AMD product
26 launches and promotions; and
27
28

1 g. Intel has abused its market power by forcing on the industry technical
2 standards and products which have as their central purpose the handicapping
3 of AMD in the marketplace.

4 29. Intel's economic coercion of customers extends to all levels—from large
5 computer makers like Hewlett-Packard and IBM to small system-builders to wholesale
6 distributors to retailers such as Circuit City. All must either accept conditions that exclude AMD
7 or suffer discriminatory pricing and competitively-crippling treatment. In this way, Intel has
8 avoided competition on the merits and deprived AMD of the opportunity to stake its prices and
9 quality against Intel's for every potential microprocessor sale.

10 30. In response to AMD's technology advances in recent years, Intel's conduct
11 became increasingly egregious, increasing exploitation of its market power to pressure customers
12 to refrain from migrating to AMD's superior, lower-cost microprocessors.

13 31. The Japanese government recognized these competitive harms when on March 8,
14 2005, its Fair Trade Commission (the "JFTC") recommended that Intel be sanctioned for its
15 exclusionary misconduct directed at AMD. Intel chose not to contest these charges. The
16 European Commission has also recently stepped up its investigation of Intel's marketing
17 practices. On July 12, 2005, it was confirmed that the Commission had conducted raids against
18 Intel in Europe.

19 EFFECTS OF INTEL'S MISCONDUCT

20 32. Intel's conduct has caused computer manufacturers to continue to buy most of
21 their requirements from Intel, continue to pay monopoly prices, continue to be exposed to Intel's
22 economic coercion, and continue to submit to artificial limits Intel places on their purchases from
23 AMD. With AMD's opportunity to compete thus constrained, the cycle continues, and Intel's
24 monopoly profits continue to accrue.

25 33. Consumers such as Plaintiff and the Class members ultimately foot this bill, in the
26 form of inflated PC prices, and the loss of freedom to purchase computer products that best fit
27 their needs. Consumers are worse off for lack of innovation that only a truly competitive market
28 can drive.

VIOLATIONS ALLEGED

First Claim for Relief

(Violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act)

34. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

35. The x86 Microprocessor Market is a relevant product market within the meaning of the antitrust laws.

36. The relevant geographic market is worldwide and a relevant geographic submarket is the United States.

37. Intel possesses monopoly power in the relevant market, maintaining a market share of over 90% by revenue and 80% by unit volume.

38. Substantial barriers to entry and expansion exist in the relevant market.

39. Intel has the power to control prices and exclude competition.

40. Intel has engaged in conduct with anticompetitive effects:

a. To unlawfully maintain and enhance its monopoly in the relevant market and to keep prices high; and

b. To stifle competition and to eliminate consumer choice through unlawfully exclusionary behavior designed to keep ADM weak, undersized, and unable to achieve a minimum scale of operation to become a viable substitute for Intel with respect to significant customers, or to an essential portion of the market.

It has done so with intent to maintain its monopoly in the relevant market.

41. Intel has also combined and conspired with others, including others identified above, to monopolize the market for x86 microprocessors in the United States and elsewhere.

42. There is no legitimate business justification for Intel's conduct.

43. Plaintiff and the members of the class have been injured and will continue to be injured in their business and property by paying more for x86 microprocessors purchased indirectly from Intel and its co-conspirators than they would have and will pay in the absence of the combination and conspiracy, including paying more for personal computers and other

1 products in which microprocessors are a component as a result of the higher prices paid for
2 microprocessors by the manufacturers of those products.

3 44. Plaintiff and the class are entitled to an injunction against Intel, preventing and
4 restraining the violations alleged herein. Plaintiff and the members of the Class have no adequate
5 remedy at law for Intel's ongoing or threatened conduct.

6 **Second Claim for Relief**

7 **(Violation of the California Cartwright Act)**

8 45. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges, as though fully set forth herein, each and
9 every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

10 46. Intel's unlawful conduct was centered in, carried out, effectuated and perfected
11 mainly within the State of California, and Intel's conduct within the State of California injured
12 all members of the Class throughout the United States. Therefore, this claim for relief under
13 California law is brought on behalf of all members of the Class, whether or not they are
14 California residents.

15 47. Intel and certain co-conspirators entered into and engaged in a continuing
16 unlawful trust in restraint of the trade and commerce described above in violation of Section
17 16720, California Business and Professions Code. Intel and others have agreed, combined and
18 conspired in violation of Section 16720 to monopolize the x86 microprocessor market through
19 unlawful means.

20 48. The aforesaid violations of Section 16720, California Business and Professions
21 Code, consisted, without limitation, of a continuing unlawful trust and concert of action among
22 the Intel and its co-conspirators.

23 49. In formulating and carrying out the alleged agreement, understanding, and
24 conspiracy, Intel and its co-conspirators did those things that they conspired to do, including but
25 not limited to the acts, practices and course of conduct set forth above, and the following, among
26 others:

- 27 a. Entered arrangements for exclusive and near-exclusive dealing;
28 b. Entered into arrangements for secret funding, rebates, and discounts;

- c. Monitored and controlled the activities of AMD customers, sanctioning those who acted contrary to the interests of Intel and its co-conspirators; and
- d. Employed other mechanisms also designed to divert sales and customers away from AMD or other competitors.

50. The combination and conspiracy alleged herein has had the following effects, among others:

- a. Price competition in the sale of x86 microprocessors has been restrained, suppressed, and/or eliminated in the State of California and throughout the United States;
- b. Prices for x86 microprocessors sold by Intel and its co-conspirators have been fixed, raised, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high, non-competitive levels in the State of California and throughout the United States; and
- c. Those who purchased x86 microprocessors directly or indirectly from Intel and its co-conspirators have been deprived of the benefits of free and open competition.

51. As a direct and proximate result of the illegal combinations, trusts, agreements, understandings and concert of action, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been injured, and will continue to be injured in their business and property by paying more for x86 microprocessors purchased indirectly from Intel and its co-conspirators than they would have, and will pay, in the absence of the combination and conspiracy, including paying more for personal computers and other products in which microprocessors are a component as a result of the higher prices paid for microprocessors by the manufacturers of those products.

52. As a result of Intel's and its co-conspirator's violation of Section 16720 of the California Business and Professions Code, Plaintiff seeks treble damages and costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to Section 16750(a) of the California Business and Professions Code.

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Third Claim for Relief

(Violation of the California Unfair Competition Law)

53. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

54. Intel's business acts and practices were centered in, carried out, effectuated and perfected mainly within the State of California, and Intel's conduct within California injured all members of the Class throughout the United States. Therefore, this claim for relief under California law is brought on behalf of all members of the Class, whether or not they are California residents.

55. Intel has committed and continues to commit, acts of unfair competition, as defined in Section 17200, *et seq.* of the California Business and Professions Code, by engaging in the acts and practices specified above.

56. This claim is instituted pursuant to Sections 17203 and 17204 of the California Business and Professions Code, to obtain restitution from Intel and its co-conspirators for acts, as alleged herein, that violated Section 17200 of the California Business and Professions Code, commonly known as the Unfair Competition Law.

57. Intel's conduct as alleged herein violated Section 17200. The acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices, and non-disclosures of Intel and its co-conspirators, as alleged herein, constituted a common continuous course of conduct of unfair competition by means of unfair, unlawful, and/or fraudulent business acts or practices within the meaning of California Business and Professions Codes, Section 17200, *et seq.*, including but not limited to, the following:

- a. The violations of Section 2 of the Sherman Act, as set forth above;
- b. Violations of Section 3 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. §14);
- c. The violations of Section 16720, *et seq.*, 17045, 17046, 17047, and 17048 of the California Business and Professions Code;
- d. Intel's acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices and non-disclosures, as described above, whether or not in violation of Section 16720, *et seq.* of the

1 California Business and Professions Code, and whether or not concerted or
2 independent acts, are otherwise unfair, unconscionable, unlawful or
3 fraudulent;

4 e. Intel's acts and practices are unfair to consumers of x86 microprocessors in
5 the State of California and throughout the United States, within the meaning of
6 Section 17200 of the California Business and Professions Code; and

7 f. Intel's acts and practices are fraudulent or deceptive within the meaning of
8 Section 17200 of the California Business and Professions Code.

9 58. Plaintiff and each of the Class members are entitled to full restitution and/or
10 disgorgement of all revenues, earnings, profits, compensation and benefits which may have been
11 obtained by Intel and its co-conspirators as a result of such business acts or practices.

12 59. The illegal conduct alleged herein is continuing and there is no indication that
13 Intel will not continue such activity in the future.

14 60. The unlawful and unfair business practices of Intel, as described above, have
15 caused and continue to cause Plaintiff and the members of the Class to pay supra-competitive and
16 artificially inflated prices for Intel's x86 microprocessors. Plaintiff and the members of the Class
17 suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of such unfair competition.

18 61. The conduct of Intel as alleged in this Complaint violates Section 17200 of the
19 California Business and Professions Code.

20 62. As alleged in this Complaint, Intel has been unjustly enriched as a result of its
21 wrongful conduct and by Intel's unfair competition. Plaintiff and the members of the Class are
22 accordingly entitled to equitable relief including restitution and/or disgorgement of all revenues,
23 earnings, profits, compensation and benefits which may have been obtained by Intel as a result of
24 such business practices, pursuant to California Business and Professions Code, Sections 17203
25 and 17204.

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Fourth Claim for Relief

(Violation of California's Tort Law Against Monopoly)

63. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

64. By virtue of the conduct described above, Intel has engaged in tortious and unlawful monopolization of the x86 microprocessor market.

65. Such conduct gives rise to a cause of action for common law monopoly under California law.

66. As a direct and proximate result of Intel's acts of monopolization alleged herein, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have suffered actual damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

67. Intel's acts of monopolization described herein were intended to monopolize and suppress competition in the relevant market and to injure customers. Intel's acts included acts of fraud, malice, and oppression and were undertaken with conscious disregard of the rights of consumers, including Plaintiff and members of the Class. Accordingly, an award of punitive damages is justified in order to make an example of Intel, to punish it, and to deter others from engaging in the same or similar conduct. Plaintiff and members of the Class seek an award of punitive damages in an amount according to proof at trial.

Fifth Claim for Relief

(Violation of State Antitrust and Unfair Competition Laws)

68. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

69. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Alabama Code §§8-10-1, *et seq.*

70. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Arizona Revised Stat. §§44-1401, *et seq.*

1 71. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade
2 in violation of California Business and Professions Code §§ 16720 *et seq.* and California
3 Business and Professions Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*

4 72. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade
5 in violation of District of Columbia Code Ann. §§28-4503 *et seq.*

6 73. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade
7 in violation of Iowa Code §§ 553.1 *et seq.*

8 74. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade
9 in violation of Kansas Stat. Ann. §§ 50-101 *et seq.*

10 75. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade
11 in violation of Maine Rev. Stat. Ann. 10, §§ 1101 *et seq.*

12 76. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade
13 in violation of Michigan Comp. Laws Ann. §§445.773 *et seq.*

14 77. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade
15 in violation of Minnesota Stat. §§ 325 D.52 *et seq.*

16 78. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade
17 in violation of Mississippi Code Ann. § 75-21-1 *et seq.*

18 79. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade
19 in violation of Nebraska Rev. Stat. §§ 59-801 *et seq.*

20 80. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade
21 in violation of Nevada Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 598A *et seq.*

22 81. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade
23 in violation of New Mexico Stat. Ann. §§ 57-1-1 *et seq.*

24 82. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade
25 in violation of North Carolina Gen. Stat. §§ 75-1 *et seq.*

26 83. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade
27 in violation of North Dakota Cent. Code §§ 51-08.1 *et seq.*

84. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§13301.1 *et seq.*

85. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Pennsylvania common law.

86. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of South Dakota Codified Laws Ann. §§37-1 *et seq.*

87. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Tennessee Code Ann. §§ 47-25-101 *et seq.*

88. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Vermont Stat. Ann. 9 §§ 2453 *et seq.*

89. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of West Virginia §§47-18-1 *et seq.*

90. By reason of the foregoing, Intel has entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Wisconsin Stat. §§ 133.01 *et seq.*

91. Class members in each of the states listed above paid supra-competitive, artificially inflated prices for Intel's x86 microprocessors. As a direct and proximate result of Intel's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and such members of the Class have been injured in their business and property in that they paid more for x86 microprocessors than they otherwise would have paid in the absence of Intel's unlawful conduct.

Sixth Claim for Relief

(Violation of State Consumer Protection and Unfair Competition Laws)

92. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

93. Intel engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, deceptive or fraudulent acts or practices in violation of the state consumer protection and unfair competition statutes listed below.

94. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Alaska Stat. §§45.50.471 *et seq.*

1 95. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in
2 violation of Arkansas Code §§4-88-101 *et seq.*

3 96. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in
4 violation of California Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 *et seq.*

5 97. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in
6 violation of District of Columbia Code § 28-3901 *et seq.*

7 98. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in
8 violation of Florida Stat. § 501.201 *et seq.*

9 99. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in
10 violation of Hawaii Rev. Stat. §480 *et seq.*

11 100. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in
12 violation of Idaho Code §48-601 *et seq.*

13 101. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in
14 violation of Kansas Stat. §50-623 *et seq.*

15 102. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in
16 violation of Louisiana Rev. Stat. §51:1401 *et seq.*

17 103. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in
18 violation of 5 Maine Rev. Stat. §207 *et seq.*

19 104. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in
20 violation of Montana Code §30-14-101 *et seq.*

21 105. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in
22 violation of Nebraska Rev. Stat. §59-1601 *et seq.*

23 106. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in
24 violation of New Mexico Stat. §57-12-1 *et seq.*

25 107. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in
26 violation of New York Gen. Bus. Law §349 *et seq.*

27 108. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in
28 violation of North Carolina Gen. Stat. §75-1.1 *et seq.*

109. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Oregon Rev. Stat. §646.605 *et seq.*

110. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Rhode Island Gen. Laws §6-13.1-1 *et seq.*

111. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of South Carolina Code Laws §39-5-10 *et seq.*

112. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Utah Code §13-11-1 *et seq.*

113. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of 9 Vermont §2451 *et seq.*

114. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of West Virginia Code §46A-6-101 *et seq.*

115. Intel has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Wyoming Stat. §40-12-105.

116. Class members in the states listed above paid supra-competitive, artificially inflated prices for x85 microprocessors. As a direct and proximate result of Intel's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and such members of the Class have been injured in their business and property in that they paid more for x86 microprocessors than they otherwise would have paid in the absence of Intel's unlawful conduct.

Seventh Claim for Relief

(Unjust Enrichment and Disgorgement of Profits)

117. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

118. Intel has been unjustly enriched through overpayments by Plaintiff and the Class members and the resulting profits.

119. Under common law principles of unjust enrichment, Intel should not be permitted to retain the benefits conferred via overpayments by Plaintiff and the members of the Class.